

REPUBLICANS HOPE TO WIN MARYLAND

Democrats Have Serious Party Split, While G. O. P. Is Really Reunited.

BREACH BAD IN BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md., October 24.—With the presidential election just two weeks off, Maryland is in the doubtful column today, with the chances in favor of the state going republican. One cannot forecast the coming result on the basis of past performances. Entirely new conditions make up the present campaign. Only one thing stands out in bold relief, and that is a reunited republican party from the Alleghenies to the Chesapeake.

On the other hand, the democratic party is in bad shape. There is a wide breach existing today between the state and city organizations. The city organization, headed by John J. Mahon, is bitter in its criticism of Gov. Harrington and other state leaders. Another wing of the city organization, headed by the late Mayor W. A. Wells, is in harmony with the state leaders. The whole trouble is due to the fact that the Kelly faction of the democratic party received the political appointments at the disposal of the governor in the city.

Mahon Criticizes State Leaders.

The Mahon organization in the past few weeks has been open in its criticism of the state leaders, Mahon going so far as to assert that "if Harrington and others were taking orders from the republican national committee they could not do more to help Hughes carry Maryland." One result of the internecine fight has been a falling off in the democratic registration. When the registration offices closed a week ago the democrats faced a slump of 3,000 voters, as compared with the 1915 figures. On the other hand the republican registration was increased 2,000, and the declined votes had swelled 3,000. In regard to the declined vote it must be explained that many former progressives registered in this way. In presidential elections in the past the declined vote has been almost solid republican. So, on the face of the registration, the republicans show great gains.

German Vote for Hughes.

The German vote, that is, the naturalized German vote, comprises about 65 per cent of the total vote of the city. Sixty per cent of this German vote will be cast for Hughes, according to a statement made to The Star correspondent today by one of the most prominent naturalized German voters of Baltimore. How the German-American—that is, men of German parentage, born in this country—vote will go is not known definitely, but it will probably be to the republican advantage.

Then take the big political meetings with the national figures as headliners. The republican meetings have all been well attended in this city. At the Hughes meeting in the 6th Regiment Armory over 20,000 persons were present, and it was necessary to close the doors of the great structure long before the candidate appeared. At the Taft meeting at the Lyric last week the theater was filled to capacity and standing room was at a premium. It so happened that Vice President Marshall was at the Lyric's Theater the same night, and only the first floor was filled, the galleries not being filled. The senatorial fight between Lewis and France will be very close, so close, in fact, that no one is willing to venture a prediction. In the congressional fight the chances favor the republicans carrying three and possibly four districts out of the six. In the first district Duer is practically sure of winning over Representative Price, the democratic incumbent. Representative Mudd will be returned from the fifth, and Zihlman, the republican candidate, in the sixth, is certain of election. Representative Talbot is having the hardest fight of his life in the second district this year against the republican candidate, William H. Lawrence. In this district the result will be very close, and the defeat of Talbot is feared in some quarters. In the fourth district Representative Linthicum will suffer at the hands of the Mahon democrats, who are expected to knife the representative, who trains with the Kelly wing. Linthicum, however, is pretty sure of re-election. The only democratic representative who is certain of re-election at all events is Charles P. Cady, who represents the third district.

SAYS HUGHES ADMITS HE WOULD HAVE HAD WAR

Secretary McAdoo Tells Audience Course Advocated by Republican Candidate Meant Hostilities.

By The Associated Press. MANSFIELD, Ohio, October 24.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech delivered before a large audience here last night, declared that both Mr. Hughes and Col. Roosevelt, under the pressure of insistent questioning, have admitted that had either been President at the time the Lusitania was sunk, each would have taken a course which would have brought on war between the United States and Germany.

"Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes are in complete accord," said Secretary McAdoo. "Each would have brought on war with Germany immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. They differ, if they differ at all, only in method. Mr. Roosevelt would have begun by an act of aggression—sinking the ships of German citizens lying in

our harbors—and Mr. Hughes would have begun by immediately breaking off diplomatic relations.

"Would Have Acted Hastily."

"Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Hughes would have attempted first to adjust the difficulty peacefully and honorably through the channels of diplomacy as President Wilson did. Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes would have acted hastily, and we should now be in the midst of that war, with all of its momentous and calamitous consequences. The issue with Germany would be unsettled, our rights on the seas unacknowledged and our future involved in the entanglements of the European war and the intricate maze of European politics.

U. S. CANNOT STOP NEGRO MIGRATION TO NORTH

Migration of southern negroes to northern labor centers, reported informally to the Department of Labor some time ago, has been brought to the attention of the department again by the recent movement of 300 negroes from Florida to eastern cities. Such a number passed through here from Jacksonville Saturday night.

The negroes, it is said, were in charge of a labor agent, formerly of this city, who supplied them to a railroad, to a concern in Baltimore and to some concerns farther north. The unofficial explanation of the movement has been that the negroes were being taken north to meet the scarcity of immigrant labor, caused by the war.

The Department of Labor is cognizant of the opposition in the south to the removal of its labor to other sections of the country; but, so far as is known, there is nothing the federal authorities can do about it. In fact, it is said that the Department of Labor, through its recently organized employment service, has unwittingly been a party to some of the migration.

Col. Roosevelt Criticizes U. S. Mexican Policy

Urges East Las Vegas Citizens to Vote for Hughes—Denounces Secretary Baker.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., October 24.—Theodore Roosevelt, in a twenty-minute speech here last night, criticized President Wilson's Mexican policy and urged his hearers to vote for Charles Evans Hughes and "real Americanism."

The United States, he said, in order to restore order finally in Mexico, must restore our neighbor republic to its proper government just as was done in Cuba.

Col. Roosevelt declared that the Wilson foreign policy had placed the United States in contempt before the world. Gen. Pershing, he said, should have been sent after Villa "with orders to get him in spite of Carranza or any other leader who might endeavor to interfere." He added that if he was called upon to raise a division to go into Mexico he would call upon citizens of New Mexico of Mexican origin, because he had found them loyal Americans and good fighters when they served him with his Rough Riders.

Col. Roosevelt left for Colorado.

Col. Roosevelt was given a cordial reception at Albuquerque earlier in the day.

After breakfast he was the central figure in a parade. There was a mounted escort, including a dozen former Rough Riders and two cow-boys, who presented Col. Roosevelt with a bouquet and were thanked and complimented.

Col. Roosevelt spoke from a platform erected in front of a downtown hotel.

He denounced Secretary Baker of the War Department for the latter's reported comparison of Washington's soldiers with Mexican revolutionists and criticized the President for putting Secretary Baker in the cabinet in the first place and for keeping him there after the reported comparison.

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asqu shore in by the silence of Mr. Wilson," said Col. Roosevelt, "shows that Mr. Wilson in his heart believes that Washington was no better than Villa or Carranza; that the men of the revolution stood on a level with the miscreant crew who during the last three years and a half in Mexico have murdered Americans by the tens of thousands. These men have perpetrated every species of outrage upon women and children and have turned all Mexico into a hell of starvation, disease and misery; they have done this with the active or passive assistance of the American government, under the leadership of Mr. Wilson, and his cabinet officer now defends them by the foulest slander on the men who made us a nation."

Col. Roosevelt said that the man who professed such doctrines was wholly unfit to stay in the cabinet, and the President who retained him was wholly unfit to remain President of the United States.

Dr. D. Braden Kyle Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Dr. D. Braden Kyle, a widely known nose and throat specialist, died at his home here of pneumonia. He was sixty-three years old, and had been ill less than a week. Dr. Kyle was a former president of the American Laryngological Association, and was the author of several text books on diseases of the nose and throat.

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BRYAN PLEADS FOR WILSON.

Devotes Day in Ohio to Urging President's Re-Election.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, October 24.—William Jennings Bryan gave his only day of campaigning in Ohio to an appeal for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, his labors beginning early yesterday at Greenville and ending last night at Hicksville, a village in this county, where he spoke with United States Senator Atlee Pomerene. With Mr. Bryan at times also appeared

former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, who is a candidate for re-election, and United States Senator Commissioner Gaylord M. Saltzgeber.

In every address he delivered Mr. Bryan urged the progressive republicans not to return to the party they had abandoned in 1912.

He pictured President Wilson as having borne oppressive burdens amid a storm of criticism and fault finding, but who had, despite the drawbacks, given the country a great program of remedial legislation and at the same time preserved the nation from the horrors of war.

Japan owns 4,000 islands.

Mexican Leaders Boom Carranza.

MEXICO CITY, October 24.—More than a hundred of the most prominent generals and other leaders who have been actively associated in the revolution, many of whom came from long distances, met yesterday at the home of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez and formed a political party the objects of which, it is stated, are to unify all elements of the constitutional party and support the candidacy of Gen. Carranza for the presidency. Among those who attended were Gen. Obregon, Gonzalez, Benjamin Hill, Aguilar, Cesario Castro and Francisco Gomez.

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A Personal Statement

From the President of the Encyclopaedia Britannica

I wish the public to know fully of the approaching exhaustion of the India paper issue of The Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Before I hit upon the idea of using India paper in printing the Britannica, all encyclopaedia volumes were heavy, bulky and very awkward to consult—volumes for the public library rather than for the home. But The Encyclopaedia Britannica on the thin, light, opaque India paper worked a revolution in publishing, and found a wider public than had ever used an encyclopaedia before.

150,000 sets of the Britannica, or 4,350,000 volumes, have already been sold, of which 97.3 per cent. were printed on India paper.

To keep pace with this unprecedented sale every paper mill in the world that could make India paper worked day and night. WE HAVE USED 4,200 TONS, or 8,400,000 lbs. of it, whereas formerly only a few hundred tons were made in a year.

I was encouraged by the wonderful success of the Britannica to print The Century Dictionary, the only really adequate dictionary of the English language, on the same beautiful paper. I arranged for this—and then our binder invented a new kind and style of binding which made it possible to issue The Century Dictionary with over 8,000 pages, formerly published in 10 volumes, in a single volume. A revolving rack which can be placed on any desk or table goes with each copy.

The principal raw material of India paper is a certain kind of flax grown in Germany, Belgium and Great Britain. THE WAR HAS RUINED THE FLAX INDUSTRY in those countries, not only for the present but for years to come. It has therefore eliminated India paper from the market and made impossible the reprinting of the Britannica and the Century except on old-fashioned book paper.

This means that anyone who desires to buy either of these works in their present ideal and perfect form must do so soon.

The exact stocks on hand are as follows:

- (1) Of the Cambridge Issue, with large pages and large type, more than 75,000 sets have been sold, and there are only 1,700 sets remaining. Of course these will all be gone within a very short time.
- (2) Of the Handy Volume Britannica, which is sold at 60% less than the Cambridge Issue, 70,000 sets were sold by Sears, Roebuck and Co. of Chicago, who have exclusive sale of this issue, in the six months from January 1st to July 1st, and there are less than half that number still unsold.
- (3) There are less than 9,000 copies remaining of The Century Dictionary in its new, one-volume form, but it is very doubtful if any of these will remain unsold by Christmas.

The question now arises, at what price shall these remaining sets of the Britannica and the Century, printed on India paper—THE LAST THAT CAN EVER BE OFFERED—be sold.

I would be justified in asking a much higher price, not only because the India paper sets are so nearly exhausted, but because it is impossible to replace them. But I have decided that as The Encyclopaedia Britannica is a great educational institution, every remaining set shall be sold at the same low price that I placed on it when I supposed that I could buy all the India paper I wanted and could print as many sets of The Encyclopaedia Britannica and The Century Dictionary as the public would buy.

I am an enthusiast on the subject of India paper for large books of reference. The Encyclopaedia Britannica is at least five times as handy as the same books printed on heavy paper, and this means that they will be used five times as frequently and therefore do five times as much good.

Having taken so much interest in perfecting this idea, I am of course very much disappointed that I cannot print, as I had expected to do, an unlimited number of copies of the Britannica and the Century on it, and in order that the public may not also be disappointed by applying TOO LATE for the sets that are left, I now give them FAIR WARNING to send in their orders without delay.

September 15, 1916

President

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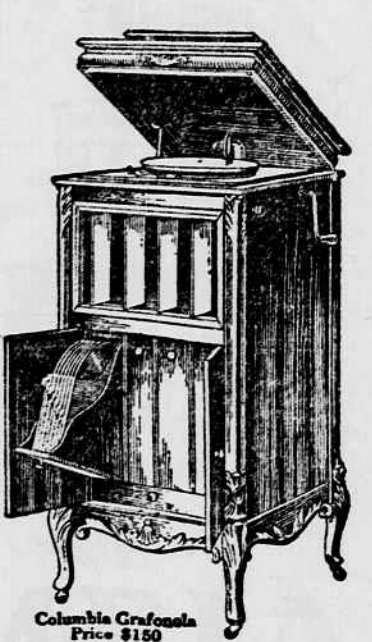
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